Answer Key: WOO!!! (Rise, Burris, Arteaga)

Multiple Choice Answers:

1. C / II
2. D / III
3. A / IV
4. C / V
5. D / VI
6. B / VII
7. A / VIII
8. E / IX
9. D / I
10. D / III
11. A / IV
12. C / V
13. B / VI
14. E / VII
15. A / VIII
16. D / IX
17. D / II
18. D / III
19. B / IV
20. C / V
21. D / VI
22. B / VII
23. C / VIII
24. C / IX
25. A / II
26. C / III
27. A / IV
28. D / V
29. D / VI
30. C / VII
31. A / VIII
32. E / IX
33. E / II
34. C / III
35. A / IV
36. B / V
37. A / VI
38. D / VII
39. B / VIII
40. E / IX
41. A / I
42. B / III
43. E / IV
44. A / V
45. E / VI
46. B / VII
47. D / VIII
48. B / IX
49. E / II
50. E /III
51. D / IV
52. A / V
53. B / VI
54. A / VII
55. B / VIII
56. C / IX
57. E / II
58. A / III
59. C / IV
60. E / V
61. D / VI
62. C / VII
63. E / VIII
64. C / IX
65. E / II
66. A / III
67. B / IV
68. E / V
69. B / VI
70. A / VII
71. E / VIII
72. B / IX
73. A / I
74. D / III
75. E / IV
76. E / V
77. C / VI
78. D / VII
79. D / VIII
80. D / IX

DBQ Response:

Following the depression of the 1890s and the remarkable success of the Populist Movement in reforming certain aspects of transportation and politics, the Progressives sought to end the abuse of power, reform social institution, and promote bureaucratic and scientific efficiency. Led mainly by the urban, middle-class, the Progressive Era flourished during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Characterized by a combination of different movements, the Progressive Era aimed to renovate American values, morals, and institutions and to combat "a foolish and ill judged mock-radicalism" according to Theodore Roosevelt.

Progressivism grew out of the new association and organizations at the turn of the century. Having escaped a devastating depression, the Progressives attempted to enrich the American society with a more polished set of values and morals. The rise of organizations like the American Bar Association, the National Woman Suffrage Association, and the National Municipal League rallied new citizens, who were not satisfied with the policies of the major political parties, to support the Progressive cause.

The Progressives, for the most part, were members of the educated middle class. The obvious corruption that they saw in politics and business hurt their sense of decency. The deplorable conditions of the urban poor simply provided yet another impetus for the Progressive Movement. Supported by a group of reform-minded journalists, Progressives exposed the true face of American corruption. As Lincoln Steffens in The Shame of the Cities notes, "The honest citizens of Philadelphia have no more rights at the polls than the negroes down South." He then goes on to express his disgust for the political machine that "controls the whole process of voting" and "pads the list with names of dead dogs." Having blindly lost the ideals of justice and democracy, the Progressives persuaded many states to adopt reforms such as the initiative, referendum, and recall in an effort to restore and renovate their society. Another example, well publicized in the papers, was the corruption in the meat-packing industry. As Upton Sinclair reported in his novel, The Jungle, that led to the passage of the Meat Inspection Act of 1906, the meat-packing industry had used "old and crippled and diseased cattle to be canned"; such instances were not rare. In fact, Sinclair claims that "every time you met a person, . . . you heard of new swindles and new crimes." Bringing public attention to the societal corruption and flaws, the Progressive sought to re-raise the moral standards in business and politics.

The success achieved by the Progressive Movement was in part because it was an urban, middle class movement. The Progressive movement, centered around the Northern middle class, did not inflame regional and class differences that the Populist movement had. The "universal" participation of the movement partly explains their success. The women undoubtedly played an integral part during these decades. Finding new roles and opportunities to expand the "women's sphere," many women of the Progressive Era swept the country with ideals of education and women's rights. Jane Addams, the founder of the Hull House and a firm advocate of women's right to vote, says, "Infant mortality, prostitution and drunkenness are the enemies which the moden cities must face. . . . Logically, its electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest." Such ideas were not well received to say the least; many of the men, unwilling to give up their current position in society, found these ideas "radical." But women found support and a moral "calling" to pursue their rights. As one poster claimed, "Vote YES on the amendment enabling woman to vote. Give your children equal rights!" These women campaigned for public enlightenment on the predicaments of the orphans, prostitutes, and the mentally infirm. By using morality and logic, Progressives achieved their greatest success with the passage of the nineteenth amendment in 1920 giving women the right to vote. Such successes exemplify how the new patterns of thought during the period were truly "progressive."

Another wave of movement occurred in the political realm. Theodore Roosevelt, the most prominent Progressive leader at the time, stressed the importance of the government and the need to eliminate corruption in businesses and in politics. He firmly believed that the "muck-rakers" (journalists who revealed social, economic, and political abuses) had made "reform respectable in a commercialized world." As the popular poster illustrates, Roosevelt was even nicknamed "The Trustbuster" in honor of his policies against big-business monopolies; he, in fact, was the first president to use the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against the monopolies. In 1904 for example, the Supreme Court, influenced by his policies, dissolved the Northern Securities Company, a railroad trust formed by J. P. Morgan. Woodrow Wilson continued Roosevelt's policy towards regulating businesses. Wilson went one step farther than Roosevelt by "condemn[ing] monopoly" and to "get the grip of monopoly away from our lives" rather than "accept[ing] it as the inevitable consequence of the modern organization of industry." At the same time, some ideals and policies of Progressivism were only good on paper and were not practical nor applicable. As Roosevelt confesses in his autobiography, "I pushing forward and [the opponents] handling back. Gradually, however, I was forced to abandon the efforts to persuade them to come my way." Roosevelt, in other words, had to compromise his idealism; Senate and the House often disagreed with Roosevelt's "progressive" ideas.

The Progressive Era lasted until the end of World War I, when the country had to back away from the moral crusade to "set the public welfare in the first place" (Document F). The wide-ranging variety of movements within the Progressive Era split the Progressive coalition by dividing the lefts from the moderates. It can be argued that the Progressivism was brought to a halt, due to its own success; it was simply unable to accommodate all the interest groups. The most important progress made during the era, undeniably, was the establishment and the revision of the old ways of thinking. The Progressive Era provided an outlet for the middle class to express and act on their moral compulsion to re-establish stability in politics, rights of minorities, and businesses.

FRQ Responses:

2. The essay should consider facts such as:

* The Constitution
* The Abolishment of the Slave Trade in 1808
* The Missouri Compromise of 1820
* “Gag Rule”
* Compromise of 1850
* Kansas Nebraska Act 1857
* Dred Scott Supreme Court Decision
* Tallmadge Amendment of 1819
* Wilmot Proviso of1846
* Ostend Manifesto

These things all relate to slavery and its possible expansion westward. They reflect the great division in the nation over the future of slavery. During the time period, agitation in the North over the horrors of slavery gradually grew, but the federal government did not even consider abolishing slavery. A good answer should address this matter and other social and intellectual history, and would include information to illustrate that there was concern over slavery and slave conditions.

3. The essay should discuss both Jefferson and Jackson.

Jefferson spoke in states’rights terms in the Kentucky Resolutions in opposition to the Federalists’ actions in the 1790s, but he acted as a nationalist in buying Louisiana,sending out Lewis and Clark, and in maintaining the navy. He also continued the Federalists’ policy of negotiating to avoid involvement in the European conflict.

Jackson’s presidency is known as the time of Jacksonian Democracy--- a term that should bring many items to mind. His battles over the Bank of the United States and the Tariff Controversy with South Carolina, his handling of the Cherokee Indians and the Trail of Tears, his use of the “spoils system,” and his western, “frontier” roots all provide important material for judging the revolutionary nature of his administration. The social changes that were going on during his presidency---extension of voting rights to all white males, extension of free education and growth of libraries, the beginnings of the abolitionist movement---are often cited as examples of revolutionary changes in the nation, and they form the heart of the movement of Jacksonian democracy.

Discuss Jefferson and Jackson and conclude with a judgment on the revolutionary nature of the two presidencies. Another approach would be to consider issues such as foreign policy, and nationalism in separate paragraphs, discuss the actions of both men in a paragraph, and conclude with a paragraph on the revolutionary nature of the presidencies.

4. This quote requires that you know the proposals of the Populist Party in the 1890s and the New Deal in the 1930s to handle the economic conditions of the time. To answer the question, you should recall the Peoples (populist) Party Platform of 1892 that was adopted at the party convention in Omaha to address the issues of restricted monetary supply and agrarian discontent. To answer the question, you must also be familiar with the main acts of the New Deal. These are often grouped under relief, recovery, and reform. You will want to focus on issues of monetary and banking reform and agricultural issues, both of which were addressed by the populists and the New Deal. This question requires analytical skills.

5. Spanish-American War: Often mentioned as the time the United States became an international force.

Mention:

* US being active in the Pacific since the clipper-ship trade with China.
* Roosevelt using the US’s new postion to negotiate the treaty of Portsmouth.
* Ending the Russo-Japanese war
* Difusing international crisis in Morocco
* The beginning of the Panama Canal
* Opening of the Panama Canal: meant the US could act quickly in both the Atlantic and Pacific, moving its navy from ocean to ocean, thus exercising great power.

Mention:

* US benefited from increased and easier trade between both coast and internationally.
* The fact that the canal was built by the US enhanced US prestige.
* Defeat of the Treaty of Versailles by the United States Senate: a blow for internationalists.

Mention:

* US led disarmament talks in Washington.
* US negotiated under the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact
* US readjusted the postwar reparations in the Dawes Plan.
* Outbreak of WWII in Europe and Asia: led to the United States to reaffirm neutrality and isolation.

Mention:

* Nazis
* Cold War
* Pearl Harbor
* The Vietnam War: came in the midst of the Cold War.

Mention:

* Reagan’s military build up
* First Gulf War
* Vietnam war helped make US a dominant world power.
* US stopped Chinese expansion